

Approaching Election.

Brief Review of Gen. Adair's Defence.
A defence of General Adair, written by himself has been ushered to the public. As was expected it is weak and unsatisfactory. He places his own word against the declarations of numerous witnesses, and expects the people to believe his interested explanations, in preference to their disinterested statements.

He first denies a connection with Burr. Most of the circumstances which indicate this connection, he leaves wholly without explanation.

He says, he is not responsible for the use of his name in the correspondence between Burr and Wilkinson, and asks, "do not the names of Cushing and Porter appear in the letter from Burr to Wilkinson?" They do indeed; but in a very different way from Adair's name. Burr asks, "is Cushing & Porter right?" Does he ask this question in relation to Adair? No; he speaks of Adair as if he already knew him to be right. The Gen. also asks, "and has not Brutus in his publication used names without being authorized?" Yes; and the sentiments of the men whose names he used were well known to him, as well doubtless as Adair's were known to Burr. If Burr was no more mistaken than he has been, was to Adair's innocence. This was an unfortunate comparison for the general.

The two letters of Adair to Wilkinson in which he enquires concerning Mexico, he explains by saying, the first was intended to gain information to aid the government in fixing the boundary of Louisiana, and the second in which he enquires the distance and what kind of way it was from St. Louis to Santa Fee and thence to Mexico, was written in mere sport. It was nothing but fun. He was "serious" only, as he says himself, in that part which detailed the rumors concerning Burr. As the kind of way from St. Louis to Santa Fee and thence to Mexico, and the distance between the two latter places, could possibly have any relation to the boundary of Louisiana, perhaps a funny construction is the most convenient one the Gen. can give it. But how came he to joke Wilkinson in this manner? Does it not indicate that he knew or suspected, that Wilkinson and Burr, if not himself, had some notion of travelling that way and distance? He certainly had good grounds for suspicion; for Wilkinson had informed him the preceding spring, that Burr reckoned on him and that they must have a peep at the unknown world beyond them. If this letter was fun it was a kind of fun most incomprehensible.

The expression to Boyle about piling mountain upon mountain in preference to making roads between the east and the west, he says, he meant merely, in a commercial view! This was a witty figure, truly. Judge Boyle cannot give it that construction although he had been requested to do so, as will be seen by his letter annexed. Another pile of mountains upon the top of the Alleghenies, would surely cut off all intercourse political as well as commercial.

He denies the alleged conversation with Jephthah Dudley, and says that fourteen years ago he threatened to chastise him if he repeated it. It is strange he has not done so; for it has been repeated many a time. But Dudley's statement so far as it relates to the abuse of Jefferson and the separation of the Union, is abundantly supported by the annexed statements of Mills and Gregg.

He does not deny the statement of Bibb; but gives us no information with regard to the object of his nightly visits to Burr. He does indeed attempt to show that he could not have made many such visits on account of the short period he remained in Frankfort. He arrived there on the 4th Dec. and according to his own account, might have remained there until the 8th.—Here was time for four nightly interviews. But a Grand Jury was first called on this subject in the former part of November and discharged after an adjournment of several days. During this time Adair was in Frankfort canvassing for the Senate, and may have visited Burr a dozen times.—However, Mr. Bibb's statement hereto annexed, puts the fact of clandestine visits beyond a doubt.

The General says "to this trial [Burr's] in Frankfort" I was summoned as a witness against Col. Burr. I did not refuse to attend, as stated by Brutus, but came on the first information I had of the summons. The certificate of the Clerk and Deputy Marshall hereto annexed, tell a different story. Judge says, whether the General does not contradict the records of a court, and deny a fact which the officer was on the spot to establish.

He does not remember the conversation alluded to by Judge Trimble, whose statement is annexed. It is, therefore, proved, and not denied, that he said "if he knew any thing of Burr's projects, no power but God Almighty should extort it from him," and ridiculed the idea of Burr's having any illicit project. All this was done too after it had been hinted to him by Wilkinson, that Burr had an "illicit project" against "the unknown world beyond" him! The circumstances the general does not attempt to ridicule. By the statement of Col. Lynch the General would induce us to believe, that the object of his journey to New Orleans was merely "to attend to the getting up" of some notes of Col. Lynch from Mr. Livingston, which Burr was to pay as a part of the consideration for Washita lands. Is it possible! Did Gen. Adair really undertake this long journey merely to get those notes? One would think as a matter of course that they would pass into the hands of Burr on his paying them, as vouchers in his settlement with Col. Lynch. But if this was Adair's errand,

why did Col. Lynch send a special messenger after him for the purpose of obtaining money to pay the same. Mr. Corrin, whose judgment against him and General Adair in conjunction, he says, he was to spare to Adair a bill or post notes to satisfy, in consideration of his going to New Orleans and getting up these notes from Livingston? That such a messenger was sent is a fact; that he overtook Adair in Nashville and had some transactions on this subject, both with him and Burr, is also a fact. The object was too insignificant and the circumstances too improbable, for reasonable men to believe that General Adair went all the way to N. Orleans just to fetch Col. Lynch's notes! His real object is still unexplained.

The General says, that after he arrived at Madam Forage's in New Orleans, "the house was soon crowded with gentlemen, enquiring where was Burr? What force had he?" Now, why did these gentlemen ask these questions? There can be but one reason. They must have known or thought, that Adair was engaged with Burr, and knew all his movements and his force. Did Gen. Adair contradict that impression? No; but his reply as stated by himself, is somewhat different from the conversation detailed by Prevost as mentioned in the depositions of Shaw and Tharp. He says, he answered, that "he left Burr in Nashville, that he [Burr] had no men."

Prevost said, he had seen Adair, "who said that Burr would be in town in three days," &c. At dinner the Gen. states, that having heard that Wilkinson would arrest him, he said "he did not care for Wilkinson nor his arrest—that the people of Kentucky were more afraid of him than Burr—that they knew Burr had no means in his power to injure them, but that General Wilkinson had." What had Wilkinson done to offend Adair who has written to him in the most friendly terms, no longer before, than the preceding April? Wilkinson had settled the quarrel with the Spaniards without a war, and had put N. Orleans in a situation to be defended against the expected attack by Burr. Were these sins against his country or against Adair's friendship? The truth seems to be, that for some unknown cause, both Adair and Burr were extremely anxious that Wilkinson should provoke a war with the Spaniards. Adair says, that "Burr observed to him at Maj. Love's after stating that his hopes were at an end, and that he would now go and settle his Washita lands—"I will show you before many years that I am not afraid to fight the Spaniards, if Wilkinson is!"

In the memoirs of Wilkinson published in 1810, vol. II. page 24, in a note, it is stated, that Gen. Adair when he arrived at the mouth of the Pascagoula river on his way to N. Orleans, was asked by Dr. White whether any thing was really intended by Burr, and replied "why something would have been done, if Wilkinson had not turned out a damned coward; for if he had attacked the Spaniards, and the blood of one man had been spilled, the government could not have stopped the western people." This both Burr and Adair seem to have been equally angry with Wilkinson for not provoking a war with the Spaniards. For what reason? The reason is not certain; but the most obvious one seems to be, that the army being employed against the Spaniards could not obstruct the execution of Burr's plan upon N. Orleans. Louisiana revolutionized, it might have been expected that Wilkinson and his army would have instantly joined Burr in penetrating into Mexico. But the pacific course of Wilkinson on the Sabine, and his defection from the party, put an end to Burr's hopes.

General Adair does not explain how he should have been able to resist his arrest by Wilkinson in 48 hours, according to his declaration to Smith, nor does he explain what kind of equipage it was with which he would have protected himself, had he known Wilkinson's intentions. But he in a measure, confirms the affidavit of Smith by telling us he did say before his arrest, that "he did not care for Wilkinson or his arrest." Why was he so careless about it, if did not expect to prevent it?

The general denies that he ever had any correspondence with Burr. The annexed evidence of Wilkinson tells a different story.

He admits that after the investigation was ended in Frankfort, he did have a private interview with Burr in which the latter showed him letters developing his whole design; but immediately burnt the letters and said his hopes were at an end for the present, and he would go and settle on his Washita lands. If this were so, why the military preparations and the armed boats descending the Ohio and Mississippi, for some time after? This admission of General Adair proves, however, that the purchase of Washita lands was a mere cover for other designs, or a resort in case of failure, as Jefferson had stated to Congress. It also proves, that Burr had illicit projects, and that Jos. Daviess was not quite so deranged as Adair has pronounced him before Trimble. But General Adair seems to adhere to his fixed purpose to seek to tell Burr's designs were. He acknowledged that he knew—Why does he not inform the public? In his defence he has not done so. Does it still require the power of God Almighty to extort it from him?

Where was Milam, the Lexington certificate man, when Adair thus visited Burr at Maj. Love's? Would he not be as likely to see Burr's visitors between sunset and dark "as 'in the dead of night when the house was still?" This Adair destroys the force of his friend's certificate.

As for Col. Lynch, he merely certifies that he does not believe Adair was

engaged with Burr.—The Gen. might get such a certificate from every man in the state who will vote for him.

Burr appears by the depositions of Davis Floyd and Alexander Ralston, two of Burr's confederates, taken in a suit now pending in the General Court on one of Burr's Bills of Exchange, drawn when he was in Kentucky, in which Lynch is complainant, that this same Col. Lynch was the agent of Burr, and that Bills were deposited with him by Burr, for the purpose of forwarding his expedition. This shows how much reliance is to be put in his certificate.

The general admits that he believed a separation of the states would take place at a future period until he entered the floor of Congress in 1805. During that session, he says, he was converted over to the Union and has ever remained true in the faith. His expression to Boyle having been made in that session, was probably before his conversation; but how sincere that conversation was, may be seen by reference to the annexed statement of Dudley, Mills and Gregg. If he was a true convert he certainly has an awkward way of telling his experience.

He denies opposition to Jefferson while he was in the Senate. Why then did he vote against the non importation act, Jefferson's favorite measure at the session? Why did he speak in his letters with such bitterness of sarcasm with respect to Jefferson's management of our foreign relations, particularly with regard to Spain? Whence his abuse of Jefferson to Dudley while he was still a Senator, to Long, shortly after he had resigned, and to Gregg in 1813 including both Jefferson and Madison in his denunciations? He was certainly as unfortunate in showing his friendship to Jefferson as his conversion to the Union.

The general imagines he has discovered a mighty conspiracy against himself and the people! This is an imagination of his own or a tale of his friends. Who are the conspirators? Where are their meetings? Is it imagined, that when two or three men unfriendly to the General's election, shall be seen conversing together, they are conspiring against the free suffrage of the people or even against the General's election? No! this is an electioneering trick, unworthy of the Gen. and palmed upon him by some of his friends. He may thank the arrogance, folly and falsehood which have been emitted in his defence for the determined investigation which has been made into his conduct and principle.

PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY, it is yours to decide. The issue is between General Adair on the one side and a cloud of circumstances and a host of witnesses on the other. Will you believe the accused at the bar or a dozen respectable witnesses who testify against him? It rests here—Either you must believe General Adair, who, as Judge Trimble states, has said, "if he knew any thing of Burr's projects, no power but God Almighty could extort it from him," or you must believe the annexed statements, made by men who have no interest in telling falsehood and are duly conscious of the responsibilities which they assume. Both you cannot believe. Read, reflect with candor, act with wisdom, and the commonwealth is safe.

DOCUMENTS.

Certificate of the Clerk of the Federal Court.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Kentucky District Court.
I John H. Hanna, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky District, do hereby certify that there was issued by the late clerk of the District Court on the 26th November 1806 a Subpoena for John Adair and others as witnesses on behalf of the United States vs. A. Burr which was made returnable on the 25th day of the term being the 3d December and executed by T. Long Deputy Marshal.—And on the next day an attachment was issued against the said Adair for contempt and executed by the aforesaid Deputy.

JOHN H. HANNA.

Certificate of the Deputy Marshal.
I, certify that in the year 1806, ever since acted as Deputy Marshal in the District of Ky. that when the attempt was made by the Attorney of the U. States to indict Aaron Burr in the fall of that year, I was sent with a Subpoena to summon General Adair and others to attend as witnesses against Burr: that I went to the house of General Adair and served the subpoena on him two or three days before the day on which he was to appear in Frankfort. In the course of the conversation which ensued, when I appeared very angry and damned Mr. Jefferson and the attorney, Mr. Daviess, and said that he would not, and could not obey the summons, because he had business to which he was obliged to attend in the Green river country. General Adair did not attend and an attachment was issued against him which was ever entrusted to me. I started to his house for the purpose of serving it and met him about a mile and an half from home on his way, as he said, to Frankfort.

I also certify that Phillips Caldwell was very intimate in 1805 both with myself and General Adair; that for a long time he attempted by various conversations to engage me on a military expedition, as he said, against Mexico, in which he told me repeatedly, that both Burr and Adair were engaged.

THOMAS LONG.

July 8th 1820.
These certificates fully prove the ex-

position of the Subpoena on Gen. Adair before the attachment was issued, the assertions of his friends on his own authority to the country notwithstanding.

Long's certificate develops the reason why General Phillips Caldwell contradicts the statement of Dudley—he was himself engaged with Burr. It also affords additional testimony that Adair was concerned in Burr's project.

Judge Trimble's statement.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 23d 1820.
Sir—In answer to your note of yesterday in relation to the statement made by Brutus, and reference to me in proof of it, I cannot hesitate to state the expressions really used by General Adair, with the circumstances that led to them.

On the day the Grand Jury was empanelled, at the instance of Col. Daviess, in the case of Col. Burr, shortly after the Jury was sworn, I left the court room, and came to Bushe's tavern. There were four or five gentlemen sitting in the public room when I entered it. In a few minutes Gen. Adair came in and sat down. After speaking familiarly with some of the gentlemen, who were strangers to me, one of them observed to him, well, General, I believe they have got you into the scrape too, I understand Col. Daviess has summoned or attached you as a witness against Col. Burr; how came you to know any thing of Col. Burr's projects? General Adair replied that he knew nothing about Col. Burr's projects. I have an impression, that he said he could not know without being concerned; but of this I cannot feel certain. And the Gen. with some appearance of irritation, and with considerable emphasis, said, that Col. Daviess was a damned fool, or he would have known him well enough to know, that if he knew any thing of Burr's projects, no power but God Almighty could extort it from him.

Gen. Adair ridiculed the idea of Burr being engaged in any illicit project, and said that Col. Daviess must be deranged, or he could not imagine, Burr had any improper designs.

I have given you the observations of Gen. Adair, with the circumstances that led to them, with as much accuracy, as it is possible for me to do at this distance of time. I forbear to speak of the impression made on my mind at the time, believing it more proper to leave you to draw your own inferences from the facts and circumstances.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

ROBERT TRIMBLE.

Having been applied to for a copy of my letter in answer to one addressed to me by Isaac Caldwell, Esq. a friend of Gen. Adair, I have handed the above retained by me at the time, as the rough draft of my letter to him.

June 24th 1820.

R. TRIMBLE.

This letter was procured from the Judge by Adair's friends about three weeks ago; yet they have withheld it from the public, both Cato and Franklin stating the conversation entirely different from the statement contained in this letter. It will be seen, that the statement of Brutus was not so comprehensive as Adair's actual remarks. Instead of saying, that if he knew any thing of Burr's projects, no power but God Almighty could extort it from him. There may be many projects which are not treasonable; yet Adair would, if he knew them, conceal all, treasonable or not. This statement also contradicts Cato, who says this conversation took place after the trial was over.

Jephthah Dudley's statement.

In September 1806, I met with Gen. Adair at Hartford: the conversation turned on the numerous publications in the papers concerning Col. Burr and the object of his visit to the Western country. General Adair spoke with considerable warmth of these publications; he said the d-d newspapers (or democratic newspapers I am not certain which) had already done more mischief than the Editors would ever atone for. He said, had it not been for them that great, good and persecuted man, Col. Burr would now have been President of the United States, instead of rambling about the country like an exile, and that d-d breacher son of a b—h Thomas Jefferson, would have been left at home where he might have attended to his farm and black soil, for which he was much better qualified than he was to be at the head of a great nation. He further said, that if Burr had been elected President we should have had a strong, energetic administration, instead of which we now had a weak pusillanimous one, such as would disgrace any country. General Adair spoke of Burr's plans, as if he perfectly understood them; he said they were friendly to the best interests of the Western country, and that many others were engaged in their promotion, and that the God of nature never intended this vast empire should be under one government. I asked General Adair, if he believed there were any persons in the western country favourable to such a measure; he answered, there were. I said, I did not believe there was a man west of the Allegheny mountain except such as were desperate in fortune and character, who would seriously advocate such a measure.—General Adair said I was mistaken; that he knew more than fifty men who were neither desperate in fortune nor character, who were engaged (or employed) in maturely planning to effect the object. On hearing this I expressed myself as being alarmed at the danger I considered as hanging over the country. General Adair said there was no cause for alarm; that we had the same materials, and all the information, which had formed our

present government, with the addition of many years experience, and that with this, if separated from the Eastern states, we could form a government west of the mountains much better suited to our views and interest, than the present, or any we could get while connected with them; that there was a conflicting of interests which had to be regulated by compromise, each giving up a part; but when separated there would be but one interest to consult; in proof of which General Adair spoke of the proposition to cede the navigation of the Mississippi for twenty five years, and asked if that proposition had been carried into effect, would not every man in the western country have been in favor of a separation? General Adair spoke of the immense tract of country west of us: he said when that country should be settled, and too unwieldy to remain under one government; that the God of nature never intended it, and that in forming this earth he had fixed the mountains East of us as the natural boundary line; and that a separation would take place at some time or other. He said that he would bet his hat that a proposition to that effect would be made in less than two years; and that, should that fail, (and he seemed to think it would) he would bet his house, that a violent attempt would be made in less than five years.

This is the substance of what I heard from General Adair. I do not pretend to say that I have given his words generally; but I do aver that they contain the sentiments, and opinions advanced so far as I heard and understood them.

J. DUDLEY.

Previous to the conversation there was no man who stood higher in my estimation than General Adair; but in consequence of the dangerous tendency of those feelings developed in it, I felt myself bound to oppose his political progress. When General Adair was a candidate for the Senate a short time after, I repeated it to several members of the Legislature, and others. This has impressed it indelibly on my mind.

Letter from Dr. Charles Mills, detailing another conversation of General Adair's similar to that stated by Jephthah Dudley.

DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 6th instance I inform you; that in the latter part of the fall, or early part of the winter of 1805, I was at Charles Lynch's in Shelby county, when a conversation took place between General Adair and myself, in the course of which he gave it as his opinion, that there would be a separation of the western from the eastern states; and went on to assign reasons why it would be. I cannot at this remote period, cite the precise expressions of General Adair; but I recollect well, that he urged as a reason why such an event should take place, that the Union was an unnatural one, owing to the geographical situation of the country. To your second question I cannot say positively whether Burr and Adair were there together. Burr arrived at Lynch's in the night and remained on stairs or out of view until the next night, when he came down to supper; but whether General Adair had left there previously to Burr's arrival or not, I cannot, at this time recollect so well as to say certainly; but my impression is, that they were there together.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

CHARLES MILLS.

July 8th, 1820.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Gregg, detailing still other conversations of General Adair's similar to that stated by Jephthah Dudley.

After stating that he had no acquaintance or conversation personally with General Adair, he proceeds:—"But during the time which I staid at Natchez, which was until the 9th day of April 1813, I frequently heard Gen. Adair have conversations with several individuals, some whose names I believe I recollect, in which I was surprised to hear the freedom which he took in bestowing abuse on the then reigning administration, as well as the preceding Mr. Jefferson's time. In these conversations Burr's expedition was frequently adverted to by some of the company, on which there was usually a short comment by some person; but being then on my way to the Spanish dominions, I did not charge my memory with everything I heard. But one thing I perfectly recollect, and that was the General's talking about the administration wanting energy, and a prediction that the government from the extent of territory, and the cause before mentioned, would sink under its own weight. I perfectly remember that I went away thoroughly convinced beyond all contradiction, that the original design was to sever the Union.

At the time I was at Natchez there was a number of men who were going to the Spanish territories to join a small army that was then besieged in a small Spanish town called La Bahia, about 35 miles from the post of Natchitoches; and among the rest Jose Alvarez de Toledo, who bore the title of General. And it was asserted by numbers that General Adair was going out to take command of the army, at which they were very much rejoiced from his known military reputation. But I think it was sometime between the 26th of March and 9th of April 1813, that it was rumored that General Adair was not going but was coming to Kentucky to go to Canada with Gov. Shelby, from whom he had received a letter. I recollect to have heard a great deal more said than I have related above on the subject, and have a correct remembrance that when the General spoke his hearers were all attention, and there appeared to

be several about the house of Mr. Tho. M. Wingo of Natchez, that appeared to have a full knowledge of the General's original design in conjunction with Burr, as it was a disputed point in that country whether an invasion of the Spanish territories or a severance of the Union was the object. But it was strongly urged, and I know generally believed, that the latter was the object. For I know to my own knowledge, if General Adair had gone to the Spanish territories at that time, which he could have done without censure, (or any other man who had his military reputation) that his standard would have been soon crowded with a very considerable army.

I have now stated in substance what I know, and what was then my opinion, and which is one I still entertain."

HARVEY GREGG.

New-Castle, 16th July, 1820.

Judge Boyle's Statement.

Copy of a letter from the honorable John Boyle to Ben. F. Pleasant of Harrodsburg, dated July 3d. 1820.

SIR—Your letter of the 30th ultimo was duly received by the hand of Mr. Head. My name has been used in the publication in the Argus to which you allude, without my authority and contrary to my wish. Candor, however, requires me to say that an expression similar in import to that which is attributed to that publication to General Adair, was made by him in my presence during the winter in which he served as a senator of this state in the senate of the United States.

I understand indeed from your letter that General Adair admits that he made such a remark; but that he alleges it was intended to "express and point out the direction which in his opinion should be given to the trade of the western country: viz. down the Mississippi; pi instead of across the mountains," and you seem to expect that I should give an explanation to that effect. I am sorry to be obliged to state, that the circumstances under which the expression was made by General Adair, do not enable me to give the views which he had of the subject and which induced him to make use of the expression.

A small part of the nett proceeds of the sale of the public lands in the state of Ohio had by a compact with that state on its admission into the Union, been agreed by congress to be applied to opening a road from the navigable waters of the Atlantic to the Ohio. That fund, though it was believed it would be ultimately sufficient for the purpose, accrued too tardily to progress with the road with that rapidity which was desired by many. General Worthington who was a member of the senate from the state of Ohio, was particularly anxious to obtain an appropriation in money in anticipation of that fund, and proposed to me that we should consult General Adair and procure his co-operation in attaining that object. We accordingly went in search of General Adair and found him writing at his desk in the senate chamber. On stating our object General Adair responded in substance that we had better appropriate money in filling one mountain upon another. This response, though very laconic, was sufficient to evince his decided hostility to the measure we proposed, and General Worthington immediately turned away, and I followed him—and I never have had any further conversation with General Adair upon that subject.

General Worthington, who was every day in the Senate with General Adair, may have had other conversations with him upon the subject and may be able to give the explanation you require; but it must be evident from the transaction as I have detailed it, that I cannot do so.

Respectfully, your obt. svt.
JOHN BOYLE.

LETTER FROM JUDGE TODD.
July 9th, 1820.

SIR—In answer to your note, I will observe that the opinion expressed in a letter in answer to one addressed to me by Mark Hardin, Esq. in 1815, was formed from documents and other evidence which had then come to my knowledge; I have since seen letters said to be written by General Adair, and other documents, which tend in a great degree to change that opinion.

It is with great reluctance that I am compelled to express my opinion on this subject. Many of the documents are before the public, and the people will form their own opinions, regardless of mine.

The reference made to me by Brutus you know was unauthorised.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS TODD.

GEORGE M. BIBB'S STATEMENT.
Frankfort, July 10, 1820.

The publication of Brutus, and the reference therein to me, was without my knowledge and without consultation with me. But in consequence of letters since addressed to me from personal friends, and to prevent misrepresentations, which (as I understand) have already been attempted, I have thought proper to state the circumstances alluded to.

Pending the attempted prosecution of Colonel Burr in this district, a young gentleman informed me that the head of his bed was against the door in the partition between the rooms in which he and Colonel Burr were respectively lodged at Major Love's tavern in Frankfort; that at very late hours of the night, and not on one night only, he had heard voices in Colonel Burr's room and the moving of persons, whose words or voices however he could not distinguish. These facts, connected with the report of Colonel Burr's projects in the West,

FLOUR.

50 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR,
For Sale at
HIGGINS & PRITCHARD.
Lexington, June 13, 1820—24-4t

TRAVELLERS INN.

Millersburg, Ky.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tavern at the WHITE HOUSE immediately opposite his former stand, where every attention in his power shall be paid to those who may favour him with a call.
ANTHONY SHERIFF.
July 4, 1820—27

To Coppermiths.

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,
700 LBS. BRASS COCKS FOR STILLS
weighing from 4 to 10 lbs. each.
125 lbs. SPelter SOLDER.
M. J. NOUVEL.
Lexington, June 7th, 1820—23-4

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jessamine county, near Shaker Ferry, on the 21st inst.

A Negro Man, named Lewis, 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black complexion, a tolerable small round mouth, thick lips projecting out, his gums nearly as dark as his complexion, mild spoken, large full eyes, with considerable white, and somewhat bowlegged. He took no clothing but what he had on, viz a toe linen shirt, white lacy overalls, a round about coat of the same, and a wool hat, all much worn. The above reward will be given by the subscriber for said Negro, and all reasonable charges paid, if he is caught out of the state, fifteen dollars if he is caught out of this county and Woodford, and Ten Dollars if taken in either of said counties.
GEORGE ROWLAND.
June 29—26-4t

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on Friday night last, a NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named TOM. He is near six feet high, black skin, handsome form and features, well made and stout, about twenty four years of age. He can read and perhaps write. As he is well supplied with clothes, it is quite uncertain what he has on; amongst other articles, he has a handsome blue cloth coat. It is probable that he has taken a young SORREL MARE belonging to the subscriber. The Mare is only three years old, large and tolerably well made—has rather heavy jaws, trot but cannot pace.
For the recovery of the Mare and Mare, or either of them, an adequate reward shall be given.
C. HUMPHREYS.
June 29, 1820—26-4t

Merced Circuit, Set:
JUNE TERM, 1820.
Nancy Robertson and Henry Robertson, adm'rs of Michael Robertson, dec'd.
Complainants,
Against,
George Lencus and Samuel Corn, Defendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Lencus is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance or answer the complainant's bill herein: On motion of the complainants therefore, by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of September Court next, to be held for said Circuit, and answer the complainants bill herein, that the same will be taken against him as confessed: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two calendar months, in some public newspaper, authorized by law to make such publication. A copy—Attest,
THOMAS AIN, C.C.

State of Kentucky:
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.
JUNE TERM, 1820—17th Day.
Philip Hudson, Complainant,
Against,
Archibald Ruffin and others,
Defendants.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants, Archibald Ruffin, Archibald Ruffin and Newton Berryman, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Defendants, Archibald Ruffin, Archibald Ruffin and Newton Berryman, do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.
A copy—Attest,
NELSON C. JOHNSON, de. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky:
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.
JUNE TERM, 1820, 20th Day.
Hugh McCoy's heirs, Complainants,
Against,
Moses Masterson and others,
Defendants.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants, Elizabeth Masterson and Mary Masterson, heirs of Moses Masterson, deceased, John Thompson, Abram Gallatin and Dettsey his wife, Chubberr Redman and Polly his wife, John Reid and Peggy his wife, James Thompson and William Thompson, heirs and legal representatives of James Thompson, dec'd, and Thomas Gorham, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Defendants, Elizabeth Masterson and Mary Masterson, heirs of Moses Masterson, dec'd, John Thompson, Abram Gallatin and Dettsey his wife, Chubberr Redman and Polly his wife, John Reid and Peggy his wife, James Thompson and William Thompson, heirs and legal representatives of James Thompson, dec'd, and Thomas Gorham, do appear here on or before the 1st day of the next September Term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.
A copy—Test,
NELSON C. JOHNSON, de. f. c. c.

Cash in Hand
Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character.
Enquire of the Printers.
June, 3d, 1819—23-4t

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States, do hereby declare & make known, that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.
Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 8, of range 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 15
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 16
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 17

October Sale.
Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 10
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 11
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 12
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 13

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships, viz:

At Delaware, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships, viz:

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships, viz:

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 38 townships and fractional townships, viz:

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Monday of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 55 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.
Townships 5, 7, 9 and 10, E. of R. 19, west of 5th principal meridian do. 20
6, 7, 8 and 9, do. 21
5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14 do. 22

October Sale.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, south of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian do. 23
8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do. 24
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 do. 25
9, 10, 11 and 12 do. 26
9, 10 and 11 do. 27
9, 10 do. 28
9 do. 29

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lots.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 13 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and on longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.
JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES
WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the public monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person having a claim to a right of pre-emption in the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April 1820.
JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Travellers and Others
ARE informed, they can be accommodated at B. Gaines's Boarding House,

ON Market-street, between the Episcopal Church and the Public Square, by the Day, Week, or Single Meal, viz:

Boarding & Lodging by the Week, \$4 50
By the Day, : : : 57 1/2
Dinner, : : : 25
Breakfast or Supper, : : : 25
Horse, Livery Stable prices.
Lexington, June 23, 1820—25

Cash for Mustard Seed.
The subscriber gives the highest price in Cash, for clean Brown
MUSTARD SEED,
Which he Manufactures in the best manner for Table use.

FARMERS will find it their interest to preserve the seed, and the public in patronizing
N. PRENTISS.
N. B. Cash for empty Mustard Bottles.
Lex. Feb. 4.—5-6m—30

400 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Woodford county, a NEGRO MAN named SAM; about five feet 9 or 10 inches high, very bow legged, black complexion; a large scar on his right cheek. Any person delivering me the said Negro, shall be paid the above reward, if taken out of the state, or 10 dollars if taken in the state, and all reasonable expenses paid.
SOWELL WOOLFOLK.
May 12th, 1820—21

Military Goods &c.

Henry Fletcher,
Corner of Main Street & Jordan's Row.

HAS just received a fresh assortment of Military Equipments, consisting of

Rice's plated and gilt mounted Swords, with felts to suit.

Gold and silver Ephaudlets.

Valence and common Plumes—various colours.

Gold and silver Lace, &c. &c.

He has also received a few first rate & Day Clocks, Clock Castings, Clock and Watch-makers Tools and Materials, Crucibles, &c. &c. which, with his former stock of rich Jewellery, Watches, &c. he is determined to sell at very reduced prices for cash.

Watches repaired in the best manner as usual.

March 24—12-2t

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that THOMAS HARNES, is regularly authorized by me to prepare my PATENT FERRUGINE MEDICINE, for the county of Fayette, and state of Kentucky, and sell the same where he pleases, for the consideration of One Hundred Dollars, Cash in hand, paid before the delivery of the instrument, as witness my hand.

ISA JOHNSON.

March 24th, 1820.

(Witness.)

RICHARD SHELLEY, and RICHARD JOHNSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Having purchased the above PATENT of Dr. A. Johnson, informs the public that they may be had as above, where they are prepared at my house, 2 miles from the mouth of Jack's Creek, 8 miles below the Cross Plains, half a mile from Jack's Creek Road, and 3 miles from Mount Gilead Meeting-house.

THOMAS BARNES.

June 6th, 1820—23

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NEW GOODS.

A. Parker & Son,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, on Main-street, opposite the Court-house,

AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS, as sorted,

Superfine and Coarse Cassimeres, assorted

Cassimeres, Flannels and Batiz, do.

Bombazettes, plain and twilled, do.

Yestings, Nankeens and Cotton Cassimeres, do.

Clarks, Calicoes and Gingham, do.

Wide and narrow Table and Towelling Diapers, assorted

Irish Linen and Sheetings, do.

Velvets, Corduroys and Jeans, do.

Mens' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do.

Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do.

Domestic Cottons and Linens, do.

Cambricks, Jacknet and Book Muslins, do.

Mulmull and Leno Muslins, do.

Long Lawn and Linen Cambricks, do.

Canton Crapes, plain and figured, do.

Canton Shawls and Scarfs, do.

Cotton and Silk Shawls, do.

Bandanna and Cotton Handkerchiefs, do.

Thread and Silk face, do.

Black, white and figured Satins, do.

Black, white and figured Bubbins, do.

Silk, Twill and Thread, do.

Silk and metal Buttons, do.

Umbrellas and Parasols, do.

Turtle Shell, Ivory and Horn Combs, do.

Bolting Cloths of the best quality, do.

The most fashionable Straw Bonnets, do.

Morocco boot-heeled Shoes & Slippers, do.

Kid Boot-heeled Slippers, do.

Girls' and Childrens' Morocco Shoes, do.

Mens' and Womens' Wax-Leather and Calf-skin Shoes, assorted, do.

Also,

Window Glass & Cut Nails, assorted,

Hardware, Cutlery, Queens, China, and Glass Ware,

Of the best quality and well assorted.

LIKEWISE,

Best Madeira and Tenerife WINES,

Best Fourth proof FRENCH BRANDY,

Best Gunpowder, do.

Imperial, do.

Young Hyson, do.

Coffee, Leaf Sugar, and Chocolate,

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice & Cinnamon

Indigo, Madras, Alum, &c. &c.

The whole of which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, June 19th, 1820—25

NOTICE.